

ated and, therefore, I shall treat
them together.

At this time by elections held un-
der the Brice act fifteen counties in
the State are enjoying the blessings
of prohibition. (Two have always
been dry.) No whiskey can be law-
fully sold within their borders. But
any citizen living in those counties
has only to keep his eyes open and
look around him to see what the re-
sults have been. First let every man
who reads a newspaper printed in
those counties search its columns and
see advertisements of whiskey houses
outside of the State; then let him
go to the express offices along the
lines of the railroads and see how
much liquor is being daily brought in
to those 17 counties. Then let this
citizen follow up this liquor and find
out who drinks it, but before doing
that turn to the editorial pages of
these newspapers and see the constant
allusions to the "blessings of prohi-
bition," "quietude," "freedom from
drunkenness," "peace and good or-
der" that are proclaimed. Of course
there are exceptions to this bright
and beautiful picture as shown in the
news items about the recent murder
in Greenville followed by a similar
occurrence in Columbia, but upon the
whole a man would be very much ed-
ified to know how much money flows
into the coffers of these journals from
whiskey advertisements, while the
same papers are exploiting prohibi-
tion and sobriety.

A little calm consideration without
bias or prejudice will soon convince a
man of ordinary sense that the whis-
key traffic now as compared with the
whiskey traffic under the dispensary
is something like this: liquor used to
be sold by the pint and quart mainly
through the dispensaries; it is now
sold through the express offices by the
gallon and keg, while the retailing is
done by the drink almost everywhere
as in the good old barroom days. The
moonshiners are of course getting in
their work unmolested. There may
be less drunkenness, though I doubt
it, under the present regime than
there was under the dispensary, but
what is the actual condition? The
poor man cannot get his liquor from
Georgia or North Carolina, but must
buy from the fellow who brings it
in by express or from the moonshiner
who peddles it about the country.
The rich man has no such trouble
and it makes little difference to him
whether the supply comes from the dis-
pensary or express office. How
was this situation brought about? Is
it by the whole Democratic party?
Oh, no. Did it come to pass by the
votes of the prohibitionists? No.
How then? The three elements op-
posing the dispensary, prohibitionists,
high license men and moonshiners or
blind tigers, all combined to vote the
dispensary out. To make this the
more clear I have prepared a table
which will be understood at a glance
by any man who reads it and which
will show conclusively this fact: that
a majority of the Democratic voters
in no one county declared against the
dispensary system and that this prohi-
bition which we now have in these
fifteen counties is in no sense the will
of the Democracy. Why didn't the
people vote at these elections under
the Brice Law? The answer is easy.
Many of them could not because they
were not qualified electors and more
of them would not because they were
disgusted by the mismanagement and
corruption which have been shown to
exist in the State dispensary and in
some of the county dispensaries.

(Here follows a table giving the
vote in the special dispensary elec-
tions under the Brice bill, showing
that less than one-half of the people
voted, while only one-fourth of them
were in favor of no dispensary. A
second table gives the dispensaries,
for the fiscal year ending November
30, 1905.)

This sum represents profits alone.
A great deal more than this is being
sent out of the State to pay for liquor
now coming in by express. We have
all of the evils of liquor drinking and
none of the benefits, but if the people
are satisfied, that is their business.
Having studied these two tables, I
desire to direct attention to these
points: the elections under the Brice
act and under which the people are
now living have in no sense settled
the question in those counties. Un-
less our people have lost all capacity
for self-government and are no longer
able to think and act for them-
selves, they will see to it that strong,
honest, reliable men are nominated in
each county for the Legislature and
that each candidate that does not
pledge himself to carry out the will of
the majority of the people in regard
to whiskey shall be defeated. The
blind tigers, the barroom element and
prohibitionists will doubtless all com-
bine and support anti-dispensary can-
didates as they have hitherto done,
for they will hardly put up candi-
dates pledged to their several policies.
It is therefore the dispensary against
the field and the only complication
likely to cause trouble is the division
among the dispensary advocates of
those who want each county to buy
liquor for itself and those who think
it can be more cheaply and honestly
done through the State dispensary.
There is therefore danger of the dis-
pensary forces being divided into two
factions and of the advocates of the
county dispensary system aligning
themselves with the other three ele-

Let us consider for a moment the
relative advantages and disadvan-
tages of county dispensaries and State
dispensary. I declare most emphati-
cally my belief that by proper legisla-
tion in the law along the lines suggested
in the Rayson-Manning bill that all
possibility of stealing and bribery in
the purchase of whiskey for the State
can be prevented and it stands to
reason that if the liquor is purchased
at wholesale by one board, shipped by
the car load, and bottled at one es-
tablishment that there will be a great
saving in the expense. The county
dispensaries would have no facilities
for handling the whiskey but leaving

all of this out of consideration, the
one crucial test of the relative merits
of the two systems, State dispensary
or county dispensaries, is simply this:
if we cannot by law so hedge about
and control one State board as to pre-
vent stealing, how in the name of
common sense will we be able to
watch and prevent thirty or forty
boards from doing it? Because the
retiring State board and its predecess-
ors has engaged in questionable
practices and was guilty of such gross
mismanagement and malfeasance in
office is no argument to show that
the law cannot be changed so as to de-
stroy all opportunity for such prac-
tices. No law will execute itself and
when those charged with the execu-
tion of the law fail utterly and there
is neglect from the highest to the low-
est, it follows as a matter of course,
that it is the duty of the people to
elect men who will not flinch or neg-
lect their sworn duties.

It is therefore obvious that the peo-
ple must look more to the integrity,
honesty, truthfulness of the candi-
dates who ask for their votes than to
the mere capacity to speak glibly, and
the plausible address of the oily poli-
tician. The people should bid fence
straddlers to get to the rear; they
should demand outspoken declara-
tions of policy and no man who failed
of his duty in the past should be
again entrusted with office. Look at
the present disgraceful and outrageous
condition in Columbia. The old
board of directors of the State dis-
pensary has loaded down the State
with about \$700,000 worth of liquor
bought on credit in open and direct
violation of the law. Why are not
these men arrested for malfeasance in
office? Why were they not removed
last summer when the evidences of
gross incompetency and mismanage-
ment were first made public? Why
did the Legislature ever elect such
men? Why in the face of absolute
proof in the letting of glass contracts
and in the purchase of labels, to say
nothing of the purchase of whiskey
that they were guilty of gross mis-
conduct, why I say did the Legisla-
ture refuse to change the law when
the House found that the Senate
would not consent to the abolition
of the State dispensary? It was be-
cause of the influence of The State
newspaper.

There is every reason to believe the
House stood out to the last and re-
fused absolutely to amend or alter
the law in any particular in the hope
and intention to have the State dis-
pensary so far disgraced before the
people that in the coming election it
would be destroyed. Did these legis-
lators discuss the question of abol-
ishing the State dispensary when
they were running for office in 1904?
Did they have any authority from
the people to abolish the State dis-
pensary because of the mismanage-
ment of the men the Legislature itself
had elected? Was not the failure of
the House to accept any measure of
reform in order to prevent fraud and
penetration in the future due entirely
to the influences of the new Columbia
ring? Was it not clearly shown that
the primary object was to destroy the
State dispensary and thus pave the
way for licensing the sale of liquor
in those counties which wanted it,
even providing for the wholesale li-
cense in Charleston with the purpose
of having Charleston sell to the county
dispensaries instead of having the
State dispensary supply the necessary
stock? Was there not a bargain be-
tween the prohibitionists and the old
barroom or high license element, and
is there any man in the State so
brazen as to stand up and call this
honest politics? Can the men who,
with their eyes opened to corruption,
refused point blank to reform the
State dispensary, have the impudence
to ask the people to trust them again?

Fellow citizens, we need some honest
politics in South Carolina; we need
some straight-forward plain
speaking; we need aggressive and
honest action by the masses to pro-
tect themselves. The people have
been asleep. They have been lulled
into inaction by the honeyed words
of adroit politicians and it is time for
them to awake. Eternal vigilance is
the price of liberty.

Look at the present situation also.
A new board is elected to manage the
State dispensary under the old law.
That old law was fatally defective in
some particulars, but it has not been
obeyed in the last two years at least
with regard to competition in bidding
for the right to supply the State dis-
pensary with whiskey and in other
important particulars. The new
board comes into office finding an im-
mense stock of liquor bought on cred-
it and practically all of it bought
contrary to law. The Legislature
gave to the investigation committee
full control and authority in regard
to auditing upon these accounts. The
new board then is subject to the in-
vestigating committee and the situa-
tion seems to be this: The authority
of managing and directing the af-
fairs of the dispensary is now divid-
ed, the new board of directors hav-
ing some of it and the investigating
committee the balance. There is
something like \$600,000 worth of
debts hanging over the State dis-
pensary. Unless this liquor bought on
credit was bought according to law
is there any obligations anywhere to
keep it and pay for it? Is there not
plenty of opportunity for more graft
and secret transactions in regard to
the settlement of these accounts? Will
not the legislative committee be
suspected of corruption if it does not
get in the middle of the road and
stay there, that is stand by the law,
obey it itself and require all others
to do so? Why so much delay?

I mention this thus early in order
to direct the attention of those most
interested to this condition in the
hope that the State's rights and in-
terests may be protected by all those
now in charge, and to serve notice
that so far as I am concerned I ex-
pect to spare no man in efficient
whose actions in this crisis shall not
bear the closest scrutiny, and if there
is continued negligence and no attempt

to punish those responsible for this
anomalous and extraordinary state of
affairs, it will certainly show that the
people need to be aroused and an-
other revolution is in order. I can-
not lend it as a candidate for a State
office, because it is not immodest in
me to say that I believe I can be of
greater use to the people of the State
in the Senate, but if I misunderstand
the temper of the people and they
shall resent my efforts to open their
eyes and point out these glaring
evils, I am perfectly willing to abide
their wishes and will gladly retire
to private life rather than to remain
silent against the promptings of my
sense of duty.

There is one other matter upon
which I beg to warn the people. There
are evidences in plenty to show that
the same clique or ring which is fight-
ing the dispensary and which has al-
ways fought me intends or hopes to
bring about a change in our primary
regulations so as to prevent any
Democrat from voting in the primar-
ies who is not at the same time a
qualified voter. They hope to use
the club which has proved to effec-
tive in the Brice Law, that of con-
fining the election to qualified electors
to obtain control of the Democratic
party to resume their sway, undis-
puted until 1890. I warn the farmers
and all other Democrats, especially
operatives who are busily engaged
and have little time to devote to poli-
tics to attend the next meeting of the
Democratic Clubs the fourth Satur-
day in April (28th) and get their
names on the rolls and send delegates
to the next county conventions who
will represent them. The allies and
directors of the new Columbia ring
will be on the alert and carry all and
unless the people take more interest
than they did in the Brice law elec-
tions, the next State convention will
be controlled by this element and the
possibilities are that the regulations
of the Democratic primary will be
changed to suit their purposes. The
Alliance men of 1890 need not be re-
minded of the old anecdote of the
politician who told the farmers to
"plow on," he would attend to their
public affairs. Let all of the people
take an interest in politics this year
which is their duty in order to pro-
tect themselves against the schemes
of these tricksters and all will be
well.

I have felt it my duty to give this
warning and whatever the result I
will bow to popular will without mur-
mur. If the people want prohibition
either the actual article or the lum-
bug which we now have, I do not ob-
ject; if they want county dispensaries
instead of State dispensary, I do not
object; what I do object to is that
they shall neglect to inform them-
selves and be led by the nose by de-
signing men. When the Democratic
party has spoken authoritatively, I will
bow to the will of the majority, but
let it be all of the Democratic party
and not a small faction which claims
to represent our best people.

B. R. TILMAN.

JENNY LIND'S GREAT TRIUMPH.

Won Jealous Rival by Sweetness of
Simple Song.
A beautiful little incident is told
concerning Jenny Lind and Grisi,
when they were rivals for popular
favor in London. Both were invited
to sing the same night at a court con-
cert before the queen. Jenny Lind,
being the younger, sang first, and was
so discomfited by the fierce, scornful
look of Grisi that she was at the point
of failure, when suddenly an inspira-
tion came to her. The accompanist
was striking his final chords. She
asked him to rise and took the vacant
seat. Her fingers wandered over the
keys in a loving prelude, and then
she sang a little prayer which she
had loved as a child. She hadn't
sung it for years. As she sang she
was no longer in the presence of ro-
yalty, but singing to loving friends in
her fatherland.

Softly at first the plaintive notes
floated on the air, swelling louder and
richer every moment. The singer
seemed to throw her whole soul into
that weird, thrilling, plaintive "pray-
er." Gradually the song died away
and ended in a sob. There was sil-
ence—the silence of admiring wonder.
The audience sat spell-bound. Jenny
Lind lifted her sweet eyes to look
into the scornful face that had so dis-
concerted her. There was no fierce
expression now; instead, a tear-drop
glistened on the long, black lashes,
and after a moment, with the im-
pulsiveness of a child of the tropics,
Grisi crossed to Jenny Lind's side,
placed her arms about her, and kissed
her, utterly regardless of the audience.
—Exchange.

Force of Habit.

George W. Wallace, president of the
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone com-
pany, and one of the best known resi-
dents of Salt Lake, tells this as his
latest telephone story:
In a certain Western central office
one hello girl was always late in ar-
riving in the morning. Time and
time again the manager pleaded with
her to be more prompt. Her tardiness
continued until he was moved to de-
spair.
"Now, Miss B—," he said one
morning as he came to her exchange
with a package in his hands, "I have
a little scheme which I hope will
enable you to arrive at the office on
time. Here is a fine alarm clock for
you. Promise me that you will use
it."

The young woman promised and ac-
cordingly set the alarm clock for the
proper hour when she retired that
night. At 7 o'clock the next morning
there was a tremendous whirling
round the alarm clock. The sleepy
hello girl rolled over in bed and said
sweetly:
"Line busy, call again."

The Pennsylvania Railroad's report
shows that its net income last year
was \$38,000,000. It is going to be dif-
ficult for politicians to understand
why a road so prosperous will not in-
vite friends to an occasional free ride,
comments the Washington Post.

GUBERNATORIAL RACE

State Senator Cole L. Blease States
His Position, as a Candidate For
Governor, on the Dispensary and
Other Matters.

Newberry, Special. (State) Sena-
tor Cole L. Blease was seen and
his attention was called to the re-
ports published in the newspapers
throughout the State to the effect that
he would be in the next gubernator-
ial campaign. Mr. Blease was asked
to make a definite statement in re-
gard to his candidacy. He was asked
the direct question, "Will you be a
candidate for Governor this year?"

"Yes, sir; I am in the race," he
said. "I have been for some time and
expect to be in until the finish."
"It appears that probably the lead-
ing issue in the coming campaign will
be the liquor question; what is your
position on the dispensary?" was
asked Mr. Blease.
"I think it very unfortunate that
our people should have reached the
point where dealing with the whiskey
problem is to be the paramount issue
of the State campaign," he replied;
"especially at this time when mat-
ters commercial and industrial. There
are many things which the people
should consider in electing their
officers besides this one. However,
in 1892 I voted for the dispensary and
I have been from that time and am
now in favor of the dispensary sys-
tem. That is; I am in favor of the
repeal of the Brice law. I am in fa-
vor of the dispensary system for the
handling of the whiskey question, as
I believe it to be the best solution.
I think it too large a question to be
made a local issue. It is a State is-
sue, and should be decided by the
whole people of the State in a pri-
mary election. I have always op-
posed submitting it in a general elec-
tion, because that would allow a class
of people to vote who should not be
permitted to settle question between
the white Democrats."

"Are you in favor of the State
dispensary?"
"I am, because I believe it is the
best way to manage the business. If,
as some charge, it is corrupt, how
much more corrupt would there be for
corruption if there were 41 purchas-
ing powers instead of one. In other
words, I am in favor of the State dis-
pensary management and the repeal
of the Brice law."

Mr. Blease was asked what he
would do with the counties which
have already voted out the dispensary
under the Brice law.

"If the people of the State vote in
favor of State management and the
repeal of the Brice law," was his re-
ply, the General Assembly would then
pass such laws as would permit the
establishment of dispensaries in all
counties where there are none or for-
bid the establishment of dispensaries
in such counties upon certain condi-
tions, and if those counties which
have voted out the dispensary were to
comply with these provisions than
dispensaries would be re-established
therein. In 1902, when I was a can-
didate for Lieutenant Governor, I
told the people all over the State
that the whiskey question was not set-
tled, although some candidates pro-
claimed from the stump in loud tones
that it had been settled and that the
people were satisfied. I knew then
that it was not true and that the cam-
paign then being managed in the form
that it was was only to blind the dis-
pensary people. It has come out as I
predicted. The fight had then just
begun. The dispensary people were
sleeping. The combination against it
of all its enemies was lying dormant
for the purpose of striking it its
death blow. Just as I thought the
thing has turned out, and there are
now people claiming to be for the dis-
pensary who are hoping to get office
upon it, and at heart would smash
the life out of it if it were in their pow-
er."

"Are there any other matters
which would like to mention?"
was asked Senator Blease.

"Yes, sir," he replied. "I am in
favor of biennial sessions of the Gen-
eral Assembly. I am in favor of a
law prohibiting children under 12
years of age from working in cotton
mills. I am in favor of a law limit-
ing the hours of labor in cotton mills
to ten hours per day, and for rail-
road employees making it not more
than thirteen hours per day. I am in
favor of liberal appropriation to pro-
vide for our Confederate soldiers. I
am in favor of liberal, but not extra-
vagant, appropriations for our State
institutions of learning, and in favor
of building up the free school system
so that every white child in this State
can be given a common school edu-
cation in comfortable and convenient
school houses. I am in favor of taxes
paid by the white people going to and
being used only for the education of
white children. I am opposed to the
extra court system, as it has been
practiced within the last couple of
years. I am opposed to the extrava-
gant appropriations which in some in-
stances are being made by the Gen-
eral Assembly. There are other mat-
ters which I might mention as being
opposed to or being in favor of, but
when they are presented by the ad-
vocates of them on the stump I will
be present to the people fully in-
formed upon all questions that may be
arised in the campaign, and rest my
audacity upon my record in the State
legislature and the State Senate

New Enterprise.

The Calhoun Falls Investment Co.
notified the Secretary of State that
it had increased its capitalization
from \$30,000 to \$100,000. The pres-
ident of the company is Mr. W. F.
Fox of Anderson. Others who are
interested are: J. S. Fowler, P. K.
McCully and J. J. Fretwell.

The South Carolina Mutual Aid
Society of Barnwell was chartered.
Incorporators are: J. E. Harley, R. B.
Cole and J. K. Snelling.

WILL BE GREAT MEETING

Programme of the Twenty-Ninth An-
nual State Sunday School Con-
vention to be Held April 10-12, 1906,
in the Presbyterian Church at Pel-
zer, South Carolina.

FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday Evening, April 10, 1906.
7:45 P. M. Song Service.
8:00 P. M. Address, President,
Rev. W. B. Oliver, Florence, S. C.
8:30 P. M. "The Department of
Teacher Training," W. C. Pearce,
Chicago, Ill., International Teacher
Training Secretary.

9:30 P. M. Enrollment of Delegates.
Announcement of Committees and
Business, Adjournment.

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday Morning, April 11, 1906.
9:00 A. M. Quiet Half Hour. Con-
ducted by Rev. F. W. Gregg, Pelzer,
S. C.
9:30 A. M. Report of Nominating
Committee and Election of Officers.
10:00 A. M. Reports of Officers.

1. The Statistical Secretary, J. Ad-
ger Smythe, Jr., Pelzer, S. C.
2. The Treasurer, Rev. W. I. Her-
bert, Columbia, S. C.
3. Superintendent of Primary De-
partment, Mrs. M. A. Carlisle, New-
berry, S. C.
4. Teacher Training Secretary, E.
L. Hughes, Greenville, S. C.
5. Home Department Secretary.
6. The Executive Committee, Wil-
liam E. Pelham, Chairman.

11:00 A. M. Address by W. C.
Pearce, Chicago, Ill. Subject, "Ap-
proved Workmen: How Secured."
12:00 P. M. Round Table. Modern
Sunday School Methods.
12:30 P. M. Adjournment.

THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday Afternoon, April 11, 1906.
2:30-2:45 P. M. Song Service.
2:45-3:45 P. M. Superintendents'
Conference. Leader, W. C. Pearce,
Chicago, Ill.

3:45-4:30 P. M. "Temperance Work
in the Twentieth Century Sunday
School," C. C. Featherstone, Laun-
rens, S. C.
4:30-5:00 P. M. Round Table Talks.
5:00 P. M. Reception to the Dele-
gates by the Brotherhood of Andrew
and Philip, Pelzer Presbyterian Chap-
ter, No. 289.

FOURTH SESSION.

Wednesday Evening, April 11, 1906.
7:45 P. M. Song Service.
8:00 P. M. Address, "The New Day
Dawning for Our Bible Schools;"
Report of the Toronto Convention,"
Rev. W. E. Wilkins, Columbia, S. C.
9:00 P. M. "My Impressions of the
Toronto Convention," Rev. James
H. Thornwell, D. D., Fort Mill, S. C.

FIFTH SESSION.

Thursday, April 12, 1906.
9:00-9:30 A. M. Quiet Half Hour.
Rev. G. T. Edwards, Pelzer, S. C.
9:30-10:30 A. M. Primary Methods.
1. Cradle Roll. Miss Grace W.
Vandiver, Spartanburg, S. C.
2. The Beginners, or "Kindergar-
ten Methods in Sunday School
Work," Miss Kitty T. Perrin, Green-
ville, S. C.

3. Primary Department Work. Mrs.
M. A. Carlisle, Newberry, S. C.
10:30-11:00 A. M. Discussion.
11:00 A. M. 12 M. Reverence in the
Sunday School. W. C. Pearce, Chi-
cago, Ill.

12 M. 12:30 P. M. Round Table.
12:30 P. M. Adjournment.

SIXTH SESSION.

Thursday, April 12, 1906.
2:00 P. M. Conference on Home De-
partment Work.
3:00-4:00 P. M. The Relation of
the Sunday School to the College.
1. N. O. Zinn, D. D., President
Furman University, Greenville, S. C.
4:00 P. M. Closing Words. Adjournment.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William E. Pelham, Chairman, New-
berry, S. C.
Rev. T. H. Law, D. D., Spartan-
burg, S. C.

Dr. E. C. Jones, Newberry, S. C.
Rev. Melton Clark, Florence, S. C.
S. B. Ezell, Spartanburg, S. C.
Rev. W. P. Witsell, Columbia, S. C.
Dr. George B. Cromer, Newberry,
S. C.
Rev. J. W. Shell, Spartanburg, S. C.

Hon. J. E. Ellerbe, Sellers, S. C.

OFFICERS.

President—Rev. W. B. Oliver, Flo-
rence, S. C.
Vice-President—C. C. Featherstone,
Laurens, S. C.

Treasurer—Rev. W. I. Herbert, Co-
lumbia, S. C.
Secretary—W. Austin Hudson,
Greenville, S. C.

Statistical Secretary—J. Adger
Smythe, Jr., Pelzer, S. C.
Teacher Training Secretary—E. L.
Hughes, Greenville, S. C.

Primary Superintendent—Mrs. M.
A. Carlisle, Newberry, S. C.
Entertainment will be provided for
all delegates. Notify Mr. A. M.
Lauder, Pelzer, of your coming. Rail-
road companies have granted special
rates for this Convention, on certifi-
cate plan. Every Sunday School is
entitled to be represented.

Interesting and full exhibits of
Sunday School helps—appliances,
books, maps, charts, and the like—
will be made by several of the leading
publishing houses.

Greenwood Farmers Won't Increase Acreage.

Greenwood, Special.—President W.
J. Moore of the Greenwood County
Cotton Association, who has been con-
ducting an anti-increase in cotton ac-
reage campaign in this county, an-
nounces positively that there will be
no increase in cotton acreage this
year so far as Greenwood county is
concerned. A vigorous campaign has
been conducted for some weeks and
interest in the association work has
been aroused.

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest From

All Over South Carolina

MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS